

"(4) The district courts of the United States do not have jurisdiction of any action referred to in paragraph (1)."

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(A) SECTION HEADING.—The heading of such section is amended by inserting "bid protests;" after "generally;"

(B) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 91 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking out the item relating to section 1491 and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"1491. Claims against United States generally; bid protests; actions involving Tennessee Valley Authority."

(b) NONEXCLUSIVITY OF GAO REMEDIES.—Section 3556 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking out "a district court of the United States or the United States Claims Court" in the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "the United States Court of Federal Claims".

(c) SAVINGS PROVISIONS.—

(1) ORDERS.—The amendments made by this section shall not terminate the effectiveness of orders that have been issued by a court in connection with an action within the jurisdiction of that court on the day before the effective date of this section. Such orders shall continue in effect according to their terms until modified, terminated, superseded, set aside, or revoked by a court of competent jurisdiction or by operation of law.

(2) PROCEEDINGS AND APPLICATIONS.—(A) The amendments made by this section shall not affect the jurisdiction of a court of the United States to continue with any proceeding that is pending before the court on the day before the effective date of this section.

(B) Orders may be issued in any such proceeding, appeals may be taken therefrom, and payments may be made pursuant to such orders, as if this section had not been enacted. An order issued in any such proceeding shall continue in effect until modified, terminated, superseded, set aside, or revoked by a court of competent jurisdiction or by operation of law.

(C) Nothing in this paragraph prohibits the discontinuance or modification of any such proceeding under the same terms and conditions and to the same extent that such proceeding could have been discontinued or modified if this section had not been enacted.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect on October 1, 1996.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Rules and Administration will meet in SR-301, Russell Senate Office Building, on Tuesday, June 18, 1996, at 9 a.m. on public access to Government information in the 21st century, with a focus on the GPO Depository Program/Title 44.

For further information concerning this hearing, please contact Joy Wilson of the committee staff on 224-3213.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Rules and Administration will meet in SR-301, Russell Senate Office Building, on Wednesday, June 19, 1996, at 9:30 a.m. on public access to Government

information in the 21st century, with a focus on the GPO Depository Program/Title 44.

For further information concerning this hearing, please contact Joy Wilson of the committee staff on 223-3213

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry be allowed to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 12, 1996, to consider the Food Quality Protection Act (S. 1166).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be allowed to meet during the Wednesday, June 12, 1996, session of the Senate for the purpose of conducting a hearing on S. 1726, the promotion of commerce on-line in the digital era.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask consent that the Committee on Finance be permitted to meet Wednesday, June 12, 1996, beginning at 11 a.m. in room SH-215, to conduct a markup on two tax bills.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet Wednesday, June 12, 1996, at 2 p.m. to hold a closed hearing on intelligence matters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE WHITE-WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED MATTERS

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee to Investigate Whitewater Development and Related Matters be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 12, 1996, to conduct hearings pursuant to Senate Resolution 120.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

DEMOCRACY IN THE BALKANS

• Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, on May 9, 1996, Dr. John Brademas, Chairman of the National Endowment for Democracy [NED], delivered a very thoughtful address to a conference on "The Greek-U.S. Relationship and the Future of Southeastern Europe," orga-

nized by the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis. I was fortunate to be able to attend a portion of that conference, at which some very important and difficult issues were discussed relating to the future of democracy in the Balkans. As my colleagues know, the National Endowment for Democracy is our Nation's premier institution for assisting in the transition from closed, authoritarian, and totalitarian systems to free and open systems of elected and accountable government around the world.

Dr. Brademas, a longtime friend and former colleague, is one of the Nation's most highly regarded experts on the promotion and expansion of democracy, as well as a longtime observer and analyst of development in Southern Europe. His proposal for a Center for Democracy in the Balkans is therefore worthy of special note, and I commend his remarks to my colleagues. I ask that his remarks be printed in the RECORD.

The remarks follow:

REMARKS OF DR. JOHN BRADEMAS

I am for several reasons pleased to have been invited to Washington, D.C. to take part in this conference on U.S.-Greek relations and the future of Southeastern Europe. And I should like to salute the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, the Constantinos Karamanlis Foundation, the International Security Studies Program of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy and the Lilian Voudoris Foundation for having brought together so many outstanding authorities on the subject.

That the distinguished President of the Hellenic Republic, His Excellency Constantinos Stephanopoulos, as well as Foreign Minister Theodoros Pangalos and Education Minister George Papandreou and other prominent leaders from both Greece and the United States should be participating in these discussions is a mark of their great importance.

And that both President Clinton's meeting with President Stephanopoulos and this conference come only one month following the visit here of Prime Minister Costas Simitis is but further indication of the close ties between our two countries.

Another reason I am glad to have been asked to join you is that, as most of you know, I am a child of both Greece and the United States. My father was born in Kalamata and my mother in Indiana.

As the first native-born American of Greek origin elected to the Congress of the United States, where I served for twenty-two years, I naturally had a particular interest in issues concerning Greece. But it was an interest deeply rooted in my commitment to the principles of the Constitution of the United States. For example, I was openly and strongly critical of the military junta of 1967 to 1974, and I opposed US military aid to Greece during that period. And, 22 years ago this summer, in company with my valued friend, now the distinguished senior Senator from Maryland, Paul S. Sarbanes, and others, I was deeply engaged in the struggle between Congress and the White House following the unlawful use by Turkey of American weapons to invade and occupy the independent Republic of Cyprus. The failure of the executive branch of the US government of respect the Constitution and the rule of law contributed to the bitter legacy that, we all know, is with us still.